





## Halls.

## U.S. MAIL LINES.



PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., OCCIDENTAL &amp; ORIENTAL S.S. CO., TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"CHINA"	THURSDAY, 8th January, 1903, at Noon.
"DORIO"	FRIDAY, 17th January, 1903, at Noon.
"NIPPON MARU"	SATURDAY, 24th January, 1903, at Noon.
"GOETIA"	TUESDAY, 3rd February, 1903, at Noon.
"AMERICA MARU"	TUESDAY, 10th February, 1903, at Noon.
"KOBBA"	TUESDAY, 17th February, 1903, at Noon.
"GABLO"	FRIDAY, 27th February, 1903, at Noon.
"HONGKONG MARU"	SATURDAY, 7th March, 1903, at Noon.

A cord Trip Yokohama to San Francisco made by s.s. "KOREA," 12,000 tons, Oct. 18th-28th, 1902, 10 days, 15 hours.

The E. M. Company's Steamship "CHINA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on THURSDAY, the 8th January, at Noon, taking Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers; and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada.

Passengers holding Orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS, also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Special rates (First-class only) to European Ports, are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the Service of the Governments of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES and CANADIAN PORTS, Special rates (first class only) are granted and will apply only to Missionaries, Members of the Naval and Military Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic Officials of the Governments of China and Japan.

Return Passage.—Reduction will be made to passengers who do not return tickets making the return journey between ports in the Orient and Honolulu or beyond, within twelve months.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Companies' and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany each shipment of Cargo or parcel (valued at \$100—Gold or over) destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Companies' Office addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

Merchants' Invoice will be sufficient for cargo or parcel (each shipment) when the value is less than \$100 U.S. Gold.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, Queen's Building.

E. W. TILDEN, Agent.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1902.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

## SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA &amp; VICTORIA, B.C. "EMPRESS" Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 Knots.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000 Tons	WEDNESDAY, 14th Jan., 1903.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 11th Feb., 1903.
"TARTAR"	4,425	WEDNESDAY, 25th Feb., 1903.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 11th Mar., 1903.
"ATHENIAN"	3,882	WEDNESDAY, 18th Mar., 1903.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 1st April, 1903.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 22nd April, 1903.
"TARTAR"	4,425	WEDNESDAY, 6th May, 1903.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 13th May, 1903.
"ATHENIAN"	3,882	WEDNESDAY, 27th May, 1903.

THE magnificent "EMPRESS" Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, ("TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" 14 DAYS), saving THREE DAYS TO A WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

AL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and India.

Features of the Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, in the World, the LUXURANCE of ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL journey having received the highest award for same at Chicago World's Fair, the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY which the Railway passes.

ALL DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to D. E. RICHMOND, General Agent, Pedder's Street.

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. OSTASIATISCHER FRACHTDAMPFER DIENST.

Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, Oporto, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND HAITIC PORTS; NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STREAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.	Freight and Passengers.
SILESIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG (Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO)	13th Jan.	Freight and Passengers.
NUERNBERG	HAVRE and HAMBURG (Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG)	20th Jan.	Freight
WURZBURG	HAVRE and HAMBURG (Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO)	10th Feb.	Freight and Passengers.
C. FERD. LAEISZ	HAVRE and HAMBURG (Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG)	24th Feb.	Freight
BAMBERG	HAVRE and HAMBURG (Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO)	5th Mar.	Freight
ANDALUSIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG (Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG)	19th Mar.	Freight

For further Particulars, apply to HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, HONGKONG OFFICE, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1903.

## Auctions.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, TO-MORROW, (TUESDAY), the 6th January, 1903, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, 20, Des Voeux Road Central, Corner of Ice House Street, A FINE COLLECTION OF JAPAN & SEASIDE ARTS AND EMBROIDERIE.

Comprising—CLOISONNE, SATSUMA, NAGOYA and OMURA VASES, IVORY and WOOD CARVINGS, OLD and NEW BRONZES, EMBROIDERED TABLE and PILLOW COVERS, IVORY INLAID PANELS, ALBUMS, &c., &c.

Also An Exceptionally Fine Lot of EMBROIDERED SCREENS.

TERMS—Cash on delivery. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1903. [118]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Let by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 12th January, 1903, at 3 P.M., on the Spot,

The Several Lots Numbered 1 to 19 on Plan to be seen at the Auctioneers' Office, for erection of BOOTHS and MATSHEDS on the Government Ground adjoining the Race-course, North of the Grand Stand Enclosure.

TERMS—Cash.

For Conditions of Sale, Apply to—HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1903. [122]

## Intimations.

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, 4, Queen's Building, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1903, at 12 Noon, for the purpose of confirming the following resolution passed at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company held this day (25th December, 1902):—

## RESOLUTION.

That for the purpose of carrying into effect the special resolution duly passed and confirmed at Extraordinary General Meetings of the Company held on the 11th and 27th days of October, 1902, the Company be wound up voluntarily under the Provisions of the Companies Ordinance 1865 to 1899, and that the Honorable Charles Stewart Sharp, Alexander George Wood, and John Thomas Martin Wheeler be appointed Liquidators of the said Company with liberty for each of them solely to exercise all the powers of the joint liquidators and that they are hereby authorized to consent to the preparation of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of and to the registration of a new Company to be incorporated under the Companies Ordinance of Hongkong under the name of The China-Borneo Company Limited or some similar title.

Dated this 29th day of December, 1902.

By Order of the Consulting Committee, WILLIAM D. JUPP, Acting Manager.

1434d]



## THE CARE OF THE EYE.

Many who suffer from headache and nervousness do not suspect the cause.

The nerves that control the eye have a direct connection with the most vital parts of the human system.

Why should you not read more than a few minutes without discomfort? Why should your eyes give you trouble? Why those headaches? You owe it to yourself to have your eyes carefully examined.

Nowadays, when optics is a science, and glasses are worn to keep in check the involuntary muscles of the eyes so that the nerves would not be exhausted faster than the brain can supply, it is wrong to wear glasses not fitted by an ophthalmic optician.

Lenses specially ground on the premises for the correction of astigmatism and other defects of eyesight.

## N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

OF LONDON AND CALCUTTA.

Consulting Room: No. 16, Queen's Road Central.

Entrance through Mr. R. Houghton's Tailoring Establishment, nearly opposite Hongkong Hotel.

6c

## LOST.

IN the Lavatory of the Hongkong Hotel, A GENTLEMAN'S ENGLISH SILVER LEVER WATCH and GOLD CHAIN with GOLD LOCKET and JAPANESE IVORY CHARM attached.

The Finder will be rewarded if necessary on returning same to—

C/o H.K. Telegraph Office, Hongkong, 22nd December, 1902. [140d]

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE and SALES ROOMS of the Undersigned have been REMOVED to No. 8, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, Corner of Ice House Street.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1902. [140d]

## Intimations.

THE CHINA & JAPAN TELEPHONE AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG EXCHANGE, OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS.

EXCHANGE LINES, \$80 Per Annum.

PRIVATE LINES, \$100 Per Annum.

NO CHARGE FOR INSTALLATION.

N.B.—A special charge is made for lines of more than average length.

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN STOCK, INCLUDING—

BATTERIES,

CHEMICALS,

ELECTRIC BELLS,

INSULATORS,

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS,

SWITCHES,

TELEPHONES,

WIRE, &c., &c.,

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

ELECTRIC BELL INSTALLATIONS, Erected and kept in order.

Estimates given for all kinds of Electrical work.

Trained Mechanicians sent to Out-Ports to fit up Installations if required.

NOTE ADDRESS—2, ICE HOUSE ROAD.

For full Particulars, &c., &c., Apply to

W. STUART HARRISON, A.M. INST. C.E., Manager.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1902. [20]

## JUST LANDED.

Per S.S. "EASTERN."

FRESH AUSTRALIAN BUTTER in prints 90 cents per pound.

Fresh Australian Cheese.

Fresh Australian Sausage Bacon.

H. KUTTONJEE, No. 5, D'Aguiar Street, Hongkong.

No. 39, Elgin Road, Kowloon.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1902. [807d]

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

## PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. Net (8.0) per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. Net \$3.75 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1902. [19]

## CHANGE OF NAME.

## NOTICE.

I, WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, do hereby give Notice that from This Date forward I assume the Addition of my Maternal Family Name of VAUGHAN, and that my Family Name will hereafter be VAUGHAN-SMITH, and that I am so registered in H. B. M.'s Consulate General, Tientsin.

The above Addition has been made to obviate the inconvenience arising in Private and Business Matters in consequence of there being several Families in this Port bearing the Surname of "SMITH."

W. H. SMITH, Tientsin, 1st January, 1903. [2e]

## FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

## LI KWONG LOONG, 李廣隆.

CABINET-MAKER AND ART DECORATOR, from Shanghai, has opened a FURNITURE STORE at No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

## WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE

of every description can be made to order in any design required.

Has been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Joint Telegraphs Cos., and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference may be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. writes as follows:—"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Apartment for the Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd) A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD. ORDERS punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1902. [160d]

## Hotels.

## GO TO THE KOWLOON HOTEL, KOWLOON.

R. F. DALY, Manager. J. W. OSBORNE, Proprietor.

## THE CONNAUGHT HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL SITUATED NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES. EXCELLENT COUSINE AND WINES.

Large and lofty Rooms Elegantly Furnished. Hydraulic Elevator.

Hot and Cold Water throughout. Special Rates for Tourists.

Launch Service for Guests.

For Terms, apply to THE MANAGER.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1902. [1339c]

## "BOA VISTA," (HOTEL SANITARIUM OF SOUTH CHINA) MACAO.

THE most select Hotel in the Far-East, beautifully situated, overlooking the sea, and affords comfortable accommodation for travellers.

The strictest supervision as to food and cleanliness is exercised by a European Manager.

Telegraphic Address: "BOA VISTA."

72d]

## Intimations.

## INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT.

The attention of consumers is drawn to the fact that the Undersigned, being Sole Agents for

DR. AUER VON WELSBACH Co., VIENNA,

THE INVENTORS OF INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT.

ARE SELLING THE ONLY GENUINE MANTLES,

The Price of which has been reduced to FIFTY CENTS per piece.

BEWARE OF INFERIOR IMITATIONS!

KRUSE & Co., CONNAUGHT HOUSE.

954c]

## WING CHEONG.

DEALERS IN JEWELLERY, PEARLS, DIAMONDS, JADESTONEWARE, CURIOS, SILKS, CARVED IVORYWARE, AND GRASSCLOTHS, AND

GENERAL EXPORTERS.

No. 35, Queen's Road Central, Next Door Messrs. LANG, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1901. [1256c]

## CHS. J. GAUPP &amp; CO. CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, and OPTICIANS. CHARTS and BOOKS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition, and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES, Nos. 24 & 26, Queen's Road Central. 120

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## SILVER CURRENCY FOR CHINA.

According to a writer in the *Shanghai Mercury*, Hongkong did well lately in refusing when the proposition was made to adopt gold currency in that colony. The time has not yet come, China is still a silver country and it would be dangerous for Hongkong to adopt a drastic policy which would suit her only if she were close to India like Ceylon. The position assumed by Hongkong is like that of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank which has a silver and a gold reserve. In Feb., 1902, when the dollar rate was at the gold reserve of the Bank was ten million dollars and the silver reserve two million dollars. The Bank under Sir Thomas Jackson's successful management has a bimetallic reserve of ten million was added to the silver reserve at the time and the sterling reserve was increased to sterling securities. When the 1902 report of the same bank for August appeared the silver reserve had risen to 4,500,000 and the sterling reserve remained at ten millions. From this circumstance it is plain that the policy of the bank is to increase silver and to keep the gold reserve at ten millions. If so, then the Chinese government would do well to rely to a silver policy. The silver price has risen again in price. It is still at the same level as it was in 1896. The exchange value of gold was 13. It is now 10. Such is the effect of the action of the Indian government. Gold mining in India is in London and is increasing in value. With the extension of gold currency in Germany, Japan, and India the price of silver is being forced downward.

The financial question of most importance in our country now is by what means the value of silver can be restored. It must be by increasing the demand. Can China with her great resources do anything to restore the currency to a satisfactory position? She can. The spirit of gold monometallism was shown to be pitiable by the answer given to the Chinese government when a request was made to the representatives of the European powers to allow the indemnity of 450 millions to be paid in silver. They knew that gold was rising and they insisted that the indemnity must be paid in gold. The Chinese Government would have been wise to propose to refer the question to the arbitration of men like Sir Thomas Jackson.

The demand for silver may be promoted by introducing silver cash in place of copper cash. Copper is heavy and dear. Silver is lighter and, being more elastic, the opportunity is given to make it into cash that may be strong together in parcels of a hundred, or fifty, as may be found convenient. The larger cash made of copper may be called in and sold at a profit. If the government does not take this in hand unprincipled persons will do it for their own profit; another method which should be adopted by the Chinese government to increase the demand for silver is to construct railways in every province without further delay. A large capital should be employed to a much larger extent than now. Foreigners should be on the boards of directors in order to hasten the construction of railways. The increase in the demand for silver which would be caused would raise the market value of silver. This would be the most effective answer to make to the public attitude of the foreign powers. Capital may also be invited from foreign countries to aid in the extension of agriculture and mining operations.

Another method which China should adopt to aid in the recovery of the value of silver is to advocate bimetallicism in her diplomatic negotiations. Native scholars in the Chinese legations should be sent to study the question fundamentally and present home or foreign governments the inherent injustice of gold monometallism. The gold advocate grows rich not so much by fair means as by forcing the holder of silver property to resign it to the gold holder. If Chinese diplomacy were thoroughly pervaded by a sense of the injustice of the treatment to which China is exposed as a silver country the question would become a moral one and she would touch the consciences of the gold country governments. England gives less than she ought to give for the silk, hides, wool and tea of China, because by her gold policy she reduces their currency value. Honesty is the best policy. The Chinese know this when they say to be just is to secure profit. 以義為利. This must be so in the end. There will be great benefits resulting to universal humanity if England would bravely face financial difficulties in India by abandoning the cultivation of the poppy as a source of revenue replacing it by other productions such as tea and grain which would yield a compensating revenue. This would be doing justice to China. Also to promote the trade between India and China England should restore silver to its rightful place in the currency of her great dependency. The recent adoption of gold currency to the Straits and Sam is solely owing to the gold policy of the Indian government. Trade with China would be really benefited by the abandonment of opium and the substitution of silver, yarn, cotton, indigo, silk goods, tobacco and the like. China ought to send a minister to be heard Lord Curzon and he should have a foreign adviser to study Indian trade and finance from the Chinese point of view. If Sir Halliday Macartney in London is not a pronounced bimetallicist he ought to be, in order that he may aid the Chinese minister especially in Indian questions. The opium trade is declining. Articles to take its place must bear silver prices to suit the China market. Public sentiment in India ought to be bimetallic in order to push to a wider expansion the trade of India with China. To raise the exchange value of silver is to raise the market value of all property in silver countries.

## THE CHANGE IN CHINA'S TIME.

The Director of the Observatory has written to the *China Gazette* as follows:—  
International time—Zone time—(Greenwich time)—Our Zone should be called the "China Coast Zone."

1.—It is adopted for the benefit of so large a Port as Shanghai. It is for the Port that the Observatory takes the trouble of dropping the Ball within 1 second, and of dropping it twice a day, and is preparing for an additional night signal. Practically, nearly all navies, and great navigation companies use that time.

2.—It is very convenient to unify time for railway companies (in the near future); for telegraph companies and travellers from one country to another, &c.

3.—It is already largely adopted as the accompanying United chart shows, (a great proportion of non-civilized tracts are omitted) France will soon follow, probably with her Colonial Empire.—Almost all English colonies except India (petty jealousies between London towns preventing)—and Singapore and Hongkong use it.

4.—We shall have the same time as Philippines and W. Australia; differing by 1 hr. from Japan.

5.—This 16th hour meridian specially is suited for China Coast.—Passes half way between Foochow and Wenchow, at Hanyehow, near Chinkiang, at Kiao-chau, at Shanghai-kwan, crosses the Gulf of Pechili, &c.

6.—Changes to be introduced:—

Place.	Minutes.
Swatow	14 fast
Amoy	8 "
Foochow	3 "
Wenchow	2 1/2 late
Ningpo	4 "
Hangchow	2 "
Shanghai	0 "
Chinkiang	3 1/2 fast
Taiwan	1 late
Weihaiwei	8 1/2 "
Chifu	3 1/2 "
Taku	8 fast
Tientsin	12 "
Peking	3 "
Shanghai	0 "
Port Arthur	3 1/2 "
Wuhu	6 1/2 "
Kinkiang	15 1/2 "

England is in a far worse position, almost wholly to the West of the initial meridian.

7.—If anybody cared to do so, nothing is easier than to arrange transport of correct uniform time along the coast by telegraph, or ship's chronometers, and all difficulties of uncertainty in longitude would thus be removed.

8.—Everybody is quite free to lengthen the year 1903 by 6 (six) minutes and follow the first half, or keep local time and know that one clock is 30, 50 seconds slow.

Testing everybody with the subject on the 31st of Dec. the *M. C. Daily News* says:—  
"I soon to-morrow all our clocks and watches, presuming that they are keeping Shanghai mean time, will be about six minutes fast; for to-morrow the Shanghai Observatory, whose time-ball on the French Bund is our standard, will permanently adopt the China Coast Zone time; that is the time of exactly 120 degrees east of Greenwich, or 8 hours, instead of the time belonging to our actual longitude. Every one who has travelled knows that fifteen degrees of longitude represent an hour. In the old days every place had its own local time, and old church clocks in England are still to be seen with two minute hands, one giving the local and the other London, or Greenwich, time. With the advent of railways it became necessary to adopt a uniform time, and Greenwich time was made the standard everywhere. Transcontinental travellers in the United States will have noted in the time, instead of changing gradually as it does at sea according to the actual distance traversed to the east or west, changes by fixed intervals of one hour, these intervals representing, of course, fifteen degrees of longitude. When Japan was first opened to foreigners, each of the ports had its own local time; but the Japanese soon saw how unscientific this was and fixed on the time of the 135th degree of longitude, 9 hours from Greenwich, for the standard for the whole of Japan. It is now proposed that 8 hours from Greenwich be adopted as the standard for the China coast, and reference to any map of China will show the reasonableness of this selection."

On the 31st of Dec. the *M. C. Daily News* says:—  
"I soon to-morrow all our clocks and watches, presuming that they are keeping Shanghai mean time, will be about six minutes fast; for to-morrow the Shanghai Observatory, whose time-ball on the French Bund is our standard, will permanently adopt the China Coast Zone time; that is the time of exactly 120 degrees east of Greenwich, or 8 hours, instead of the time belonging to our actual longitude. Every one who has travelled knows that fifteen degrees of longitude represent an hour. In the old days every place had its own local time, and old church clocks in England are still to be seen with two minute hands, one giving the local and the other London, or Greenwich, time. With the advent of railways it became necessary to adopt a uniform time, and Greenwich time was made the standard everywhere. Transcontinental travellers in the United States will have noted in the time, instead of changing gradually as it does at sea according to the actual distance traversed to the east or west, changes by fixed intervals of one hour, these intervals representing, of course, fifteen degrees of longitude. When Japan was first opened to foreigners, each of the ports had its own local time; but the Japanese soon saw how unscientific this was and fixed on the time of the 135th degree of longitude, 9 hours from Greenwich, for the standard for the whole of Japan. It is now proposed that 8 hours from Greenwich be adopted as the standard for the China coast, and reference to any map of China will show the reasonableness of this selection."

Another method which China should adopt to aid in the recovery of the value of silver is to advocate bimetallicism in her diplomatic negotiations. Native scholars in the Chinese legations should be sent to study the question fundamentally and present home or foreign governments the inherent injustice of gold monometallism. The gold advocate grows rich not so much by fair means as by forcing the holder of silver property to resign it to the gold holder. If Chinese diplomacy were thoroughly pervaded by a sense of the injustice of the treatment to which China is exposed as a silver country the question would become a moral one and she would touch the consciences of the gold country governments. England gives less than she ought to give for the silk, hides, wool and tea of China, because by her gold policy she reduces their currency value. Honesty is the best policy. The Chinese know this when they say to be just is to secure profit. 以義為利. This must be so in the end. There will be great benefits resulting to universal humanity if England would bravely face financial difficulties in India by abandoning the cultivation of the poppy as a source of revenue replacing it by other productions such as tea and grain which would yield a compensating revenue. This would be doing justice to China. Also to promote the trade between India and China England should restore silver to its rightful place in the currency of her great dependency. The recent adoption of gold currency to the Straits and Sam is solely owing to the gold policy of the Indian government. Trade with China would be really benefited by the abandonment of opium and the substitution of silver, yarn, cotton, indigo, silk goods, tobacco and the like. China ought to send a minister to be heard Lord Curzon and he should have a foreign adviser to study Indian trade and finance from the Chinese point of view. If Sir Halliday Macartney in London is not a pronounced bimetallicist he ought to be, in order that he may aid the Chinese minister especially in Indian questions. The opium trade is declining. Articles to take its place must bear silver prices to suit the China market. Public sentiment in India ought to be bimetallic in order to push to a wider expansion the trade of India with China. To raise the exchange value of silver is to raise the market value of all property in silver countries.

65	4 20	155	10 20
66	4 24	157	10 24
67	4 28	159	10 28
68	4 32	161	10 32
69	4 36	163	10 36
70	4 40	165	10 40
71	4 44	167	10 44
72	4 48	169	10 48
73	4 52	171	10 52
74	4 56	173	10 56
75	5 00	175	11 00
76	5 04	177	11 04
77	5 08	179	11 08
78	5 12	181	11 12
79	5 16	183	11 16
80	5 20	185	11 20
81	5 24	187	11 24
82	5 28	189	11 28
83	5 32	191	11 32
84	5 36	193	11 36
85	5 40	195	11 40
86	5 44	197	11 44
87	5 48	199	11 48
88	5 52	201	11 52
89	5 56	203	11 56
90	6 00	205	12 00

## THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Acting Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—  
On the 5th at 11.45 a.m. The barometer has risen over W. Japan and the Loochoos. The high pressure area still covers China and has spread Eastwards over W. Japan. Fresh monsoon along the coasts of S. China, and very strong monsoon over the N. part of the China Sea.  
Forecast:—moderate N.E. winds fair.

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## NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE UNDERSIGNED AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept Fire, Marine, and CHINESE RISKS at Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & Co.,  
Hongkong, 28th May, 1895.

## Notice of Firm.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. JAMES DUKE MONRO, and Mr. ROBERT LYMAN RICHARDSON in our Firm CEASED on 31st December, 1901, and Mr. ARTHUR LYMAN MACGOWAN, and Mr. ANDREW FORBES are this Day admitted PARTNERS.

BRADLEY & CO.,  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1903.

## Consignees.

"BARKER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "SHIMOSA,"

FROM NEW YORK, STRAITS AND MANILA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th January will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 10th January, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th January, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1902. 11445

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship

"CHINA."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

E. W. TILDEN, Agent.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1902. 11445

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"SANUKI MARU,"

having arrived from the above Ports, consignees of general cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on "unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TO-DAY."

Goods not cleared by the 15th instant will be subject to rent.

All ship damaged packages must be left in the Godowns and Notice of same sent to this Office before the 15th instant, or claims in connection therewith will not be recognized.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1903. 1192

## FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP AND SINGAPORE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"AMBRIA,"

Captain Duckstein, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon TO-DAY, the 2nd instant.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th instant will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 8th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,  
Hongkong Office.  
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1903. 1146

## Intimations.

DRINK

TANSA

IMPORTED BY

RITCHIE & Co.,

39, Des Vaux Road.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR ALL

BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS

SUCH AS

SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION,

WEAK STOMACH,

IMPAIRED DIGESTION,

DISORDERED LIVER,

AND FEMALE AFFECTIONS.

ANNUAL SALE SIX MILLION BOXES.

50 Cents per Box.

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SOLE AGENTS for HONGKONG and the

EMPIRE OF CHINA:—

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APOTHECARIES' HALL, 66, Queen's Road

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112

GRIMAUD'S SYRUP

OF

HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from Catarrh, Consumption, Obstructive Coughs or

Colds and those affected with diseases of the Chest, Lungs and Bronchial

Tubes, should take

GRIMAUD'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medicines have failed.

GRIMAUD'S Syrup immediately arrests the Cough, Spitting of blood and Night-sweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

GRIMAUD'S Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. Beware of imitations.

GRIMAUD & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN

CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports for their kind

patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Underclothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiores will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1897.

Lauches for sale,

Shipping Transportation General.

Telegraphic Address:

"Ritchie, Hongkong"

A.C. Code

4th Edition

used.

Ship Chandlery, Coal Merchants,

Stewards, Sail Makers, Wine

and Spirits, Tobacco and Cigars

and General Commission Agents,

Firemen, Cooks,

Stewards & Boys supplied.

Also Water at shortest Notice.

39, Des Vaux Road, H'Kong.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1903.

1146

## Mails.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
KAWACHI MARU	MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	SATURDAY, 10th January, at Daylight.
HAKATA MARU	NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TUESDAY, 13th January, at Daylight.
YAMAGUCHI MARU	KODE and YOKOHAMA	TUESDAY, 13th January, at Noon.
TOKA MARU	VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, U.S.A. VIA SINGAPORE, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TUESDAY, 13th January, at 4 P.M.
KASUGA MARU	NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 23rd January, at Noon.
HINGO MARU	MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	SATURDAY, 24th Jan., at Daylight.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	KODE and YOKOHAMA	SUNDAY, 25th January, at Noon.
KIKI MARU	BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	TUESDAY, 27th January, at Noon.
KAGA MARU	VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, U.S.A. VIA SINGAPORE, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TUESDAY, 27th January, at 4 P.M.

\* Through Passenger Tickets issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the Great Northern Railway and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Moji and Kobe, 1st and 2nd Class Through Passengers have the Option of Travelling by the Sanyo Railway.

For further Information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Building, 1st Floor, Clutter Road.

A. S. MURAHARA, Manager.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1903.

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, CLOMBO, PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, DIBOUTI, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX.

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PURITY.**

ENGLISH EXPERTS Manage our Factories, and their practical knowledge and constant supervision enable us to produce waters of unrivalled excellence and purity.

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DEALERS.**

RAWING-ROOM,  
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and BED-ROOM  
FURNITURE.

ELECTRO-PLATED,  
GLASS, and  
CHINA WARES.  
PASTEUR'S MICROBE-PROOF  
FILTERS,  
ROCHSTER LAMPS,  
WHITE TURKISH TOWELS,  
COUNTERPANES,  
RANGES,  
UTENSILS, and  
HOLD REQUISITES.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC  
DEPARTMENT.**

DEVELOPING and PRINTING  
UNDERTAKEN for AMATEURS.  
GOOD WORK.

PROMPT RETURN.  
Hongkong, 9th July, 1902. [728d]

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BEST BRANDS OF WINES AND  
LIQUORS A SPECIALTY.

DINNERS and TIFINS SERVED  
ON SHORT NOTICE.

OYSTERS, STEAKS, CHOPS, &c.  
AT ALL HOURS.

Messrs. J. H. DOWNS and  
J. CHRISTIE,  
Proprietors.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1902. [1319d]

ALL communications for publication in the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to the Editor, at the Hongkong Dispensary, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to the Manager, at the Hongkong Dispensary. The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any printed matter, nor to return any Contributions.

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**The Hongkong Telegraph**

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1903.

**GREAT BRITAIN AND  
GERMANY.**

With the issue of an important White Paper containing the official correspondence between the Marquess of Lansdowne and the other Powers interested, and between the Secretary of State and the British Minister in Peking, as to the international arrangements for the simultaneous evacuation of Shanghai by the troops of Great Britain, Germany, France, and Japan testimony is borne to the truth of the assertions, frequently made in these columns, regarding the charges against Germany of "bad faith" and anti-British designs. Two months ago we pointed out that more or less secret negotiations had been conducted at Peking, and published the gist of the terms arranged, prior to the Manchu Government, by Germany, with the knowledge of France, Austria and Russia, whereby Germany sought to impose a condition of the Shanghai evacuation to the effect that, China should not grant any exclusive right of a military or other character, which would infringe upon the principle of the "Open Door" policy, to any Power within the Yangtze Valley. As we then pointed out, Germany clearly challenged Britain's position in that sphere of influence and submitted that if England held out for anything in the East it would surely be the maintenance of equal opportunities for all throughout the length and breadth of China. This has since proved the case, for by the official papers relating to the evacuation we find that Germany sought to impose a condition to the effect that China should not grant any political, military, or economic privileges to any one Power in Shanghai or the river. To this China agreed. But Lord Lansdowne, seeing that the Yangtze valley is the sphere of special interest to Great Britain in China and that such a condition could only be intended to prejudice British claims, promptly put his foot down, and, in plain terms, told both Germany and China what he thought of them. The conditions were modified. Germany submitted that the stipulation was not directed against individual concessions, such as railways, but was only meant to uphold the "Open Door" principle, and to prevent any Power from obtaining from China any direct compensation for withdrawing its troops. Nevertheless, Lord Lansdowne proclaimed that Great Britain can recognise no Chinese engagement with any other Power affecting the Yangtze Valley. But the official correspondence, issued on the 3rd ult., gives one such a good idea of the whole matter that we publish the more important points. It opens with a telegram, dated July 30th, from Sir E. Satow, informing Lord Lansdowne that the Viceroy of the province was pressing for the evacuation of Shanghai, simultaneously with Tientsin, order having been completely restored. The following day Lord Lansdowne replied that the British troops could be withdrawn forthwith provided the other Powers withdrew their forces at the same time. His Majesty's Government made a similar intimation in Berlin, Paris and Tokio, at the same time asking for an expression of views. In these preliminaries some twenty days were occupied, the only note of reserve being sounded by the French Government, which coupled its assent with a condition that French troops should again enter Shanghai should those of any other State do so. Japan acted strictly in accord with Great Britain, Germany at first sending consent in general terms. Matters having advanced so far Lord Lansdowne and the India Office agreed with Major-General Creagh, commanding in China, that evacuation should take place on November 1, provided the other Powers should consent. On October 7, a difficulty arose on the part of Germany. It was contained in a Note handed by Baron Eckardstein to Lord Lansdowne. In this Note, besides requiring prior arrangement as to uniform action, and making a reserve similar to that of France as to eventual re-occupation, Germany stipulated for the following express condition:—The Peking Govern-

ment and the Yangtze Viceroy shall engage not to grant to any Power special advantages of a political, military, maritime, or economic nature, nor to allow the occupation of any other points commanding the river either below or above Shanghai. Germany explained that she sought only to uphold the "Open Door" principle, but the Japanese Government at once inquired telegraphically whether His Majesty's Government approved such a declaration, and on October 11 Lord Lansdowne, in a formal Note, informed Germany that Great Britain considered the stipulation proposed to be unnecessary. At this point the harmony of the negotiations was threatened by a distinct act of duplicity on the part of the Chinese Government, Prince Ching denying to Sir E. Satow that any conditions had been submitted to his Government by Germany. Sir E. Satow afterwards ascertained, beyond reasonable doubt, that at the time this assurance was given, Prince Ching had already accepted Germany's proposals. Lord Lansdowne, on October 16, instructed Sir E. Satow to tell Prince Ching that his double dealing was deeply resented, and that the British Government would not be bound by any pledges "given by the Chinese Government or Viceroy by which their and our freedom of action in the future as regards the maintenance of order and protection of our interests in the Yangtze region would be limited." Japan cordially supported the British Foreign Office. On November 1—the date originally fixed for the evacuation to take place—Germany gave way (diplomatically at any rate) before Lord Lansdowne's firm attitude. Count Metternich, the German Charge d'Affaires in London, informed Lord Lansdowne by letter that certain assurances on the points raised had been received from China. He proceeded:—

"The third condition put forward by the Imperial Government as to evacuation is thus far filled, and there only remains, as far as Germany is concerned, the question of the fulfilment of the two other conditions, as to which there is already an understanding between the German and British Governments, viz. simultaneous withdrawal and the determination of the measures to be taken with this object in the immediate future."

The Imperial Government believe that in this way any divergence of views between the two Governments tending to prevent an early general evacuation of Shanghai has been removed.

In acknowledging this Note, on November 6, Lord Lansdowne made Great Britain's position perfectly clear, at the same time that he makes manifest the essential one-sidedness lurking under the apparent impartiality of Germany's third condition. The Note says:—

"To that condition His Majesty's Government took exception, not as you are aware, because they resisted to receive from their adherence to the principle of the 'Open Door,' or because they are not most anxious to preserve the sovereign rights of China, but because they can see no reason why the withdrawal of their troops from Shanghai should be made the occasion for a fresh affirmation of those accepted principles, or for a renunciation which, if it had any new meaning at all, seemed specially directed against Great Britain."

I understood from your Excellency that the actual terms of the general declaration which has now been made by the Chinese Government are not yet in your possession, but I gather from them the description given of it in your note that it has reference, not only to the Yangtze region, but to the whole of the Chinese Empire, with this limitation, that it would not extend to any alienation of sovereign or territorial rights by China which might already have taken place.

"His Majesty's Government are not a party to this arrangement, and do not, therefore, consider themselves affected by it, and of this they have informed the Chinese Government. To the remaining conditions enumerated by Baron Eckardstein His Majesty's Government have no objection, and they are prepared to place them on record on the occasion of the withdrawal of their troops from Shanghai."

The correspondence closes on November 15th. On that date the Japanese Government announced that they are preparing to withdraw on November 22nd, and Lord Lansdowne expresses his satisfaction, adding that arrangements are being made for the withdrawal of the British troops "as soon as possible." We have since seen the evacuation of the port carried out, and sincerely trust that no further difficulties will accrue regarding a matter, which, at the outset, bore unmistakable signs of anti-British feeling and brought ominous clouds above the horizon of Far Eastern associations.

**LOCAL AND GENERAL.**

Get a camera that you can rely on. Best on the market at Le Munyon's.—*Advt.*

THE Rev. T. Tacey, M.A., has been appointed to H.M.S. *Tamar*, for Hongkong Yard and Hospital, to date from 5th ult.

THE *China Times* says, H.E. Yuan Shih-ki is proposing to put new life into the China Merchants' S.N. Co. by the purchase of new ships, and by greater activity in various directions.

THE English Mail of the 6th December was delivered in London on the 3rd inst.

We are here to supply a long felt want of artists and photographers, professional or amateur tourist citizens. Le Munyon's.—*Advt.*

A "SILVER" petition, signed by a number of merchants and traders of Singapore has been laid before the Governor of the Straits Settlements.

THE British warships *Glory* and *Talbot*, and the dispatch vessel *Lucifer*, sailed yesterday. The *Albatross* and the battleship *Goliath* left to-day.

MR. J. Barrett, Commissioner-General for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, has declined the high diplomatic post of United States Minister Plenipotentiary to Japan.

THE new premises of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on the Kobe Bund were opened with much ceremony on the 22nd ult. Mr. J. C. H. H. M. Consul, making a speech, which was responded to by the Manager, Mr. R. Home Cook.

Interesting Kodak pictures never lack appreciation. Make some for your friends. Supplies of all kinds at Le Munyon's.—*Advt.*

THE superintendent of the Joint Telegraph Companies kindly informs us that the San Francisco-Honolulu cable has been completed, and was opened to-day for traffic. The cable was laid by the Commercial Pacific Cable Co.

It was reported that a junk took fire off Kaitai Island yesterday, and afterwards sank. On making inquiries we find that she was simply burning rubbish and masting thrown into the water at Praya East, and part of it continued to burn while floating.

Le Munyon's is the only place to get photo-supplies. Everything new and up-to-date. Strictly reliable.—*Advt.*

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Mr. Burkinshaw, and Mr. Percival gave evidence on 31st November before the Commission appointed by Mr. Chamberlain to inquire into the question of a gold standard currency for the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States.

It is reported that while workmen were engaged in cutting through a small range of hills in connection with the Canto-Faishan railway, they discovered a small vein of gold. The matter was at first kept secret, but it leaked out and an examination is being made of the place.

THE usual statement (18 lakhs of taels) was paid on the 31st ult. by the Chinese to the Foreign Indemnity Commissioners, in silver. We hear the Powers are asking China to pay up the first instalment of the principal, 14 millions taels. The question of gold or silver is not settled.—*China Gazette.*

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending 4th January, 1903:

	Library	Museum
Non-Chinese.....	314	66
Chinese.....	68	3,357
Total.....	382	3,423

MR. J. R. NICHOLSON, the new managing director of the Tai Jung Pagar Dock Company at Singapore, has left home to take up his new duties. He has been detained in England by litigation in which the Bridgewater Navigation Trustees, whom he has just left, are concerned. Mrs. Nicholson will accompany her husband to Singapore.

If you are in doubt as to what gift will be most acceptable try one of those "panorama views" at Le Munyon's. Everybody wants them.—*Advt.*

SATURDAY'S sport included a cricket match, Club vs. Mr. G. Moore's Naval XI, resulting in a win for the latter by 89 runs; a match between Craigengower C. G. and the "Sergents" of the Sherwood Foresters, the former winning by two wickets and 70 runs. The Hongkong Rugby Football Club beat the Navy by a goal and a try to nil.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining shareholders' Committee has not done anything yet so far as the public are aware, the question of financing the fight, if there is one, is presumably the preliminary under discussion. The shareholders will, however, have to make a definite move soon, as the Chinese are not likely to forget, observes our Tientsin correspondent in a letter written on the 22nd ult.

As showing the expeditious manner in which the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. is capable of carrying out their contracts, we learn that, in spite of the carpenter's strike, reported in these columns at the time, the Company will be able to deliver the large river steamer now building for the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co. within the contract time. By experts the material and workmanship put into the steamer are pronounced to be of the very best.

Without a Kodak means to miss much of the beauty of Nature. Make your own pictures. Get an Eastman Kodak at Le Munyon's.—*Advt.*

**LORD LONSDALE EXPECTED**

IN HONGKONG.  
Writing on November 28th, our London correspondent says: "You may shortly see Lord Lonsdale in Hongkong. He left the Countess yesterday for India, and then travels on to China and Japan. The Earl is a big Northcountry man, a great sportsman, and a close friend of the Kaiser. I took it was in 1888 that he spent a long time in the Arctic regions, and I suppose he is full of trophies from that and other expeditions of the globe. From that and other expeditions he has to see him, again in June, when the local Viceroy, of which he is, Colonel, have their annual training."

THE *China Times* says, H.E. Yuan Shih-ki is proposing to put new life into the China Merchants' S.N. Co. by the purchase of new ships, and by greater activity in various directions.

THE Russian Club of St. Petersburg has decided to start a Russian newspaper in the Far East. Everything, however, is to be printed in English in order to show up the pettiness of British policy.

THE German steamer *Tridon*, which has been ashore at the entrance to Cebu, arrived from Manila in ballast yesterday morning. She went into dock at Kowloon this morning. The *Far Eastern* says she is in No. 1 dock.

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## CHINESE DIPLOMAT IN HONGKONG.

A TALK WITH SIR CHEATING LIANG CHENG, K.C.M.G.

The Imperial Government of China may be congratulated on the selection they have made to fill the vacancy created in the United States Embassy by the recall of Mr. Wu Ting Fang, who is now in China, where he will assume a connection with the new Foreign Office. Mr. Sir C. Chating Liang Cheng, K.C.M.G., who is proceeding shortly to Washington, to assume duty there, was granted permission to take two months' leave to visit his home in Kwangtung before proceeding to the States. He was at Peking on November 9th, and attended at the celebration of the Empress Dowager's birthday, after which he proceeded to Shanghai, and met Mr. Wu Ting Fang. On Monday last he left in the China Merchants' steamer *Taihu* bound for Hongkong and Canton, and after a pleasant voyage down the coast, arrived in this Colony on Friday night. Although suffering from a very severe cold, which considerably affected his voice, he kindly granted an interview to a representative of the *Telegraph* on Saturday morning, when he referred to matters of considerable local interest.

His Excellency, who is comparatively a young man, being but a little over 40 years of age, proved that not only is he a loyal and able servant of his own country, but that he can look forward to a long career of usefulness in the responsible position to which he is now called. He is of progressive ideas, whose opinions have been formed from his education, which was received partly in the United States, from his former connection with the Chinese Embassy there, and from his contact with European civilization in the course of several missions. It was at Boston, Massachusetts, that he received his early education, and subsequently he spent four years of his diplomatic career in Washington, where he commenced as an interpreter in the Legation. He was then engaged in the same capacity at Madrid, and afterwards proceeded to take up a similar appointment in Lima, Peru. In 1896 he was deputed to assist in the peace negotiations with Japan, and the following was appointed on the commission respecting the treaty of navigation and commerce between China and Japan. Besides other appointments, Sir Chating Liang Cheng was a member of the special Coronation Embassy, and with the Embassy that visited Germany to apologise for the murder of the late German Minister at Peking, H.E. Baron von Ketteler. It will be remembered that on the latter occasion the German Emperor took the ill-advised step of endeavouring to introduce to a European Court the antiquated form of abject submission and submission as practiced in China—the well-known *kow-tow*. The attempt resulted in utter failure and the Emperor ultimately received Prince Chun without submitting him to the indignity of performing the great *kow-tow*. His Excellency is a strong advocate of establishing schools for Western learning in China, and considers it would be the most effective measure for removing the ignorance of the natives. In order to keep up with the times, he maintains that it is imperative that schools be established throughout the Empire where Western languages can be taught by foreign instructors and teachers. The Government is at present, he said, taking a great deal of pains in the translation of text-books for the use in the various grades of schools.

"Would you urge the study of Western sciences?" queried our reporter.

"Well, you see," replied His Excellency, "there is no help for it. They must do it."

"What methods would you propose to devise for China to carry out a scheme for the reform of education?" was a question lending itself to wider thought.

"I think there is no doubt," observed the diplomat, "that China must have her own different grades of schools in the various prefectures. At first they should be in charge of foreign teachers and subsequently native tutors could take them over."

"I take it you would not favour the teaching of ancient roots?" ventured the questioner.

"Oh, certainly not," replied His Excellency with a smile. "I am afraid there are matters of far greater importance to be considered, especially having regard to the fact that China is so much behind the times. We have plenty of other subjects with which to keep the minds of the students fully occupied, and must devote attention to them."

"Turning to other matters of importance at the present time, His Excellency was asked his opinion regarding the taking over of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company. He admitted that he had not heard much about it, yet he was confident that if such a state of affairs came to pass it would mean Government adding to the fleet and competing with foreign vessels by building better boats."

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## TELEGRAMS

(Ruler)

## Mr. Chamberlain in South Africa.

LONDON, January 2nd.  
Mr. Chamberlain at Ladysmith referred to the "tragic yet glorious memory of the siege." He hoped that peace would be permanent and lasting and that the former enemy would be ready to grasp the hand extended to them.

## The Press on the Durbar.

The newspapers dwell on the profound and wide-reaching significance of the Durbar and say that Lord Curzon is to be most heartily congratulated on the success of such a colossal project.

LATER.

## The American Pacific Cable.

The San Francisco-Hankow section of the American Pacific Cable is completed.

## The Somaliland Expedition.

Capt. Colbold accompanies Capt. Rochfort and will proceed first to Peshawar and then meet Ras Makonnen at Harar from where it is proposed the Abyssinians will march.

## Morocco.

The leader of the Moroccan rebels declares that he is fighting to endow Nefy Malommed the Sultan's elder brother, who was imprisoned at the Sultan's accession. Lack of provisions has compelled the rebels to raise the siege of Morocco.

## SATURDAY'S YACHTING.

## FOURTH CLUB RACE RE-RAILED.

First Class.—There was little wind at the commencement and the three boats almost drifted over the line, the *Albatross* moving slightly ahead. The *Diana* was the first to get the wind and, with a light north-easterly breeze, crossed the *Albatross*'s stern and cleared away with a good lead. Afterward the *Albatross* reduced the *Diana*'s lead, arriving home 45 seconds after her. *Albatross* was 6 minutes behind.

The design of the *Albatross* is to be the Channel Rocks first, then second, and then third. The *Albatross*, sailed by Mr. John Hastings, when racing on the *Cass* Race buoy for the first time, took up on the *Albatross* and secured the inside berth at the mark. Shortly afterward she got clear away and was to be caught again. The *Albatross* was also sailed by the *Erin*. The result was: *Albatross* 1st, *Erin* 2nd, *Cass* 3rd, and *Katlin* 4th. The *Albatross* did not start.

Second Class.—This race was a gift for the *Albatross* there being no wind to work. The other boats could not give her her time allowance. *Dorset* was first over the line and *Albatross* second.

## HONGKONG-CANTON STEAMSHIP TRAFFIC.

## KEEN COMPETITION.

Writing from Canton a few days since, our correspondent states that the increasing competition for the Hongkong-Canton trade is being felt by all the smaller companies now running, and fares have been considerably reduced. The H.K.C. and Macao Steamboat Co. have altered their fares for Chinese from 60 cents to 35 cents by day boats and 40 cents by steamer running at night. One company has gone as low as 25 cents per fare and, being anchored in mid-stream, offers 6 cents to sampans for each passenger they bring aboard, thus leaving a profit of 19 cents per passenger on the run. Chinese are waiting for developments when the *Sun Cheong* and the new H.K.C. and Macao Steamboat Co. start running. Have it to be of information that the Wharf Company (H.K.C. & M. Co.) intend to run from Canton to Hongkong for 5 cents Chinese steamer and to endeavour to run the smaller boats off the coast. As there is ample room for some of these small boats on the West River, the trade of which is only in its infancy, no doubt it will be a route for future hope. The *S.S. Chai* (the *Rika Maru*) is to make double trips at an early date, leaving Hongkong at 7.30 a.m. each day and arriving at Canton at about 10.15 p.m., and leaving for Hongkong again at 5 o'clock p.m. and should arrive there at midnight. This will be a facility for business folks who only have an hour or two for business in Canton.

## THE KWANGSI REBELLION.

## DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.

We are informed that a late on Saturday night news of an alarming nature reached Canton by couriers. It was to the effect that the rebels in Kwang Si had joined with their compatriots at Kwei Chow, and had invested a few towns, the names of which are not yet to hand. A hurried council, composed of the highest military officials, was called, and it was decided to send reinforcements to the Kwang Tung border, where an attack is expected. The courier *Fuk* was immediately commissioned, and no less than 600 men, under Colonel Tang, were despatched to Wuyow and the neighbouring ports. We are informed that the Government has recently been making overtures to various European companies for the purpose of chartering their vessels as troopships, but so far, with the exception of Messrs. Murty & Co's *Albatross*, no charter has been concluded. Disquieting news was received at Canton regarding the restlessness of the inhabitants of the Tuen Tai district in Kwang Si, who allege that the local mandarins, through their excessive taxation, have made them feel

displeased, and unless measures are taken to suppress the action of the mandarins they would rise up in arms, and join the rebels. It is believed that the Acting Viceroy of Canton, H.E. Sir Sze, has sent a *deputé* to investigate the affair.

## THE KONGMOON AFFAIR.

As chronicled in our columns last regarding the rice and liquor question, stated to have been monopolized by the mandarins at Kongmoon, and the subsequent burning of the yamens, and the petition by the gentry to the Viceroy of Canton for a redress of grievances, we are informed, from reliable native sources that when the mandarins were asked by the Viceroy to give an explanation of their conduct, these officials fled to Macao where, according to report, they managed through their friends and relatives, who are well-known wealthy Chinamen, to become naturalized Portuguese subjects. Having gained this point, they are reported to have approached the Portuguese officials regarding the burning of their yamens and personal effects at Kongmoon by the enraged villagers. The matter, it is alleged, was referred to the Portuguese Consul at Canton, who, after inquiring into the matter, sent a despatch to the Viceroy of Canton, and demanded as compensation \$50,000, which sum was to be paid by the said village and Kongmoon. We are also informed that these mandarins are not only afraid of returning to Kongmoon, but have also sent in their resignations as Government officials, and apparently seem quite safe as being naturalized subjects of Portugal.

## RUSSIA NEGOTIATING FOR

## ISLAND NEAR HONGKONG.

According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *London Express* it is hoped to give aid to new steam ship companies by means for building and by subsidies. Numbers of officers of the Imperial navy, both retired and on active service, express their intention of entering the commercial fleet. All the navigation schools of St. Petersburg, Odessa, Liban, Riga, Reval, and Nikolai are to be taken over by the Government. Russia is negotiating for the purchase of a Chinese island near Hongkong as a coaling station. A new fleet will be built at Vladivostok. By the improved organization of ports and the erection of new docks, the Ministry of Finance hopes to largely develop Russian trade.

## A FRENCH VIEW OF THE EVACUATION OF SHANGHAI.

Our French contemporary, the *Echo de Chine*, treated very seriously in its leading columns yesterday morning the subject of the evacuation of Shanghai, says the *ACQ.V.* The writer begins by saying that the *Echo* has never ceased to repeat how premature and imprudent the withdrawal of the troops has appeared to it, as being the general opinion, and how many reasons France had to maintain a corps of occupation here, even if the troops of other nations were withdrawn. The writer continues:—

"If we know the reason for which the troops came to China, we shall find less account of the reasons for which the withdrawal has been precipitated. When we examine closely the movement which determined the Powers to accept the evacuation, to follow it up so quickly, and finally to realize it, we can find only a question of sentiment. And if we pursue our inquiry, we soon discover that there are causes deeper and more hidden, but at the same time very real, and we are forced to admit that the evacuation is the corollary of the Anglo-Japanese alliance."

"The Foreign Governments in fact, to assume the diplomatic viceroy, assisted the Emperor of China to suppress the Boxer rebellion. The Empire was as much threatened as the Europeans; for, of course, it is impossible to admit that the Chinese Government favoured the hatching and the development of the risings in 1900."

"Two Vice-roy of the Yangtze Valley, Li Ku-yi and Chang Chih-ung, have a right to our gratitude because they refrained from reducing us to pulp at the moment when Tientsin and Peking were devastated by the Boxers. We ought the, according to the English argument, to bend to their slightest desires, and evacuate because they ask for evacuation."

"We will take good care not to lessen the debt which surrounds two such respected names. The two eminent Viceroy did their duty in accordance with a protection to which we were entitled by treaty, and for which they were otherwise recompensed, seeing that the allies respected the request of H. E. Li Ku-yi and Chang Chih-ung, the request that no troops should be landed in the Yangtze ports, Shanghai not being included in this request."

"The Viceroy had promised to maintain order in the country under their jurisdiction, and they kept their word."

"If the allies really came to establish order in the Chinese Empire, the withdrawal of the troops would seem to indicate that the most profound peace reigns in China. But, we know that if the struggle is less active and less sanguinary, it is at the same time more widespread, more directly aimed against the Imperial authority, and consequently, indirectly but almost immediately menacing all foreign interests in China."

"The English journals which, to please the policy of their government, have urged the evacuation, are the first to denounce the new dangers. They are almost unreasonable in their dwelling on the gravity of the situation, but they classify it as a sufficient motive to reassure the most timorous. The British troops at Hongkong, they can easily return."

"We think that the evacuation should not have been carried out on the spot, in request of two Viceroy, well-disposed as they may have been, powerful as they may be. Only the general condition of China could authorize the Powers to take so grave a decision, and we venture to say that if the Powers, as such, had not treated either with the Nanjing, or the Wuchang Viceroy, but with H. M. Kuang Hsi, as such, they would not have to deal with the two eminent Viceroy to arrange a question of evacuation."

"We venture to say that at present China is in a troubled condition; that the provinces of Yunnan, Kwang-tung, Kwangsi, Kweichow, Szechuan, Kansu, and Shansi are more or less in revolution; that there are, at least, grave disorders in these six (six) provinces; which means that the Boxers are more or less about in a third of the territory of the Chinese Empire."

"If it is true that China is capable of governing herself, why are not the troops withdrawn at the same time from Chihli, precisely where the Chinese empire is specially armed to maintain peace and tranquillity?"

"The friendship of the two Viceroy towards foreigners has been admirably exploited by the English statesmen. English formerly believed that she could install herself rather easily in the Yangtze Valley. This game has failed. She does not fit such a disquieted possession. So she asks for the withdrawal of the troops not because it is an object to be attained in Chang Chih-ung and to carry out the wishes of Li Ku-yi. Astonishment comes first, and then decision. The order is given and the troops go. In six months, perhaps before, we shall see the Japs on their way back to Shanghai, and this time, perhaps they will have no companions in arms. This is a thought very dear to British policy."

"We say emphatically: evacuation is wrong, because order is not yet restored, and above all because the demand for evacuation comes from a Power whose political interests are too well known to be so complacently served."

"The Japanese alliance has restored to England a boldness of which her failures in Africa had temporarily deprived her. The evacuation of Shanghai is the first great characteristic result of this alliance. Why will be the others?"

"We have quoted our contemporary at very unusual length because there are a great many people who agree with it in thinking that, the condition of the country being what it is, and the high authorities who were responsible for the outbreak in 1900 having been allowed to resume the government, the withdrawal of the troops is premature. They will agree with a great part of the article, or, including, of course, the childish Anglophobia with which it concludes, but which seems to please a small section of our French fellow-residents, though it is, we know, most obnoxious to the majority of them. There is one misquotation in it; we did not say 'the English troops are at Hongkong,' but 'there are troops close at hand at Hongkong and Tientsin'; it is a slight difference, but a very important one, as it shows that we did not contemplate the British troops returning alone."

"We have not protested against the withdrawal of the troops for the reasons given in our article last week. It is certainly an exaggeration to say that seven provinces in China are in a state of revolution. We know that an English lady has just travelled right across Szechuan alone in safety from Wanhsien to Cingting. There is naturally a vast amount of discontent in China; but there is only actual rebellion, as far as our advice goes, in Kwangsi and though there are current reports of a renewed anticatholicism on the Eastern Szechuan, where a foreign priest is reported to be in great jeopardy, we have not heard of any general flight of missionaries, even from the provinces named by our contemporary. It was perfectly right that the Powers should accede to Li Ku-yi's request when he pointed out that if he had preserved order in 1900, he could certainly be trusted to do it in 1902; and when he died, it would have been an unwarrantable insult to Chang Chih-ung to practically tell him that we trusted him but could not trust him. It must be admitted that the death of Baron Li and the appointment of a comparatively unknown successor have made a considerable difference in the situation. We can say, however, no danger so near to Shanghai as to demand the presence of a foreign garrison here, and that presence, it must not be forgotten, increases the difficulties of any Viceroy at Nanjing, by diminishing his prestige in the eyes of his own people."

## THE CHINA MERCHANTS S. N. CO.

Writing from Tientsin on the 22nd ult., our correspondent says:—

The Edicts on the Government acquisition of the Telegraphs and China Merchants on which I wrote in my last, has suffered in keeping going the last week. No Edict has actually appeared, so far as I can ascertain about the China Merchants, though I heard there was one, but there can be no question that the control has been transferred from Sheng to Tuan, and the next step will be Government control. The native papers state that the Government even contemplate taking charge of the Engineering and Mining Co. showing what the under current of thought is, and one may almost anticipate imperial utterances soon on the subject of the Taku-Tung and Lighter Co., the Astor House Hotel, or any of the other British Companies. The telegraph shares are being quietly bought up by such Chinese seeking office or official titles, who will present them to the Government, and their acquisition will therefore be effected in "eking without expense." A foreigner is reported to have made some attempt at a coup in the shares with the idea of selling to the Government at a big profit, but this would of course not be practicable, about a brilliant idea."

## CORRESPONDENCE

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

## TELEGRAPHIC FACILITIES.

"To the Editor of the 'Hong Kong Telegraph.'  
SIR.—Will you permit me, through your columns, to inform the large number of private persons who wish to communicate with friends at home or elsewhere overseas, that the Director of the Associated Eastern Telegraph Companies are now able to place the occasional sender of social or domestic telegrams, to a great extent, on an equality with regular senders, who by means of special Codes, can and do transmit their telegrams, at an actual cost of about a twentieth of what would be the charge for the number of plain words sent, if uncode."

My Directors have felt for some time past that in this respect, private senders suffer under some grievance. It frequently happens that at some crisis, when they may wish to telegraph, they or their friends have no agreed Code, and that the amount which they have to pay for an uncode message, presses heavily on them."

I may perhaps mention that I drew attention to this matter in a speech made to the shareholders of the Eastern Telegraph Company, on the 17th July, 1901. The arrangements have necessarily occupied some considerable time, but my Companies have now arranged, through Mr. R. T. Atkinson, of Salisbury House, London Wall, London, E.C., to bring out a Social Code, a copy of which will be placed in each of the Offices of the Associated Companies, in towns at home and abroad in which they are permitted to deal directly with the public, and the Officers of the Companies have been instructed to afford the senders and receivers assistance in coding and decoding their telegrams."

I would also point out that at all Stations where the Associated Companies come into direct contact with the public, receivers of telegrams are able to register their names and addresses free of charge and that to take full advantage of the new Code, this should be done as the address is often an expensive part of a cablegram."

It may be hoped that as time goes on the Governments at home, in India and in our Colonies will afford similar facilities at their principal offices; but pending this, I may point out that the sender of a message could usually telegraph it by the ordinary land-line to some friend in a town in which the Associated Companies have an office, and his friend could then code it at the office of the Company."

I think when the new system comes to be understood private senders of messages will be able to telegraph to Great Britain at a rate of about 1s. 6d. per word when their message is coded and a public want will be met."

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. WOLFE BARRY.

Electra House, Moorgate, London, E.C.  
28th November, 1901.

The following reply to the above letter, which also appeared in the *Times*, was printed in that paper:—

Sir.—Sir J. Wolfe Barry, chairman of the Eastern Telegraph Company, is trying to get over a difficulty which you may remember occupied the attention of his predecessor, Sir John Pender, from time to time during our ten years' controversy."

Owing to the high cable charges only one message in one hundred is a family or domestic message from India, South Africa, and Australia. The merchant by means of clever coding expresses prices, quotations, orders in one word, which saves him the cost of cabling five or six words."

"I have asked for a shilling a word message to Australia and South Africa, and sixpence a word tariff to India, pending the triumph of Marconi."

Sir J. Wolfe Barry announces in your columns the completion of a family code or poor man's code, whereby messages to India will cost 6d. a word and messages to Australia 7d. per word. To use this code your name and address and your correspondent's name, and address will have to be registered (certainly without charge) in England and in Australia. The lowest charge then for a cable message would be 9s. or 12s., including name and address. But you may remember Sir John Pender, in a letter to me, offering (if Government granted facilities) at Christmas what he called 'dollar or five shilling messages,' which, I think, would be more acceptable than Sir J. Wolfe Barry's twelve-shilling messages."

It may be thought very clever to wire to my friend in South Africa, "Caeleus," which, on turning to the new code, he finds means "Wishing you a merry Christmas." It would be much more agreeable to have the kindly English words "a merry Christmas" clearly transmitted."

But my point is that in the hour of trouble and distress no social code can be of use."

Let us see how the French treat their colonists. "In an article I have written for the *Agence of Commerce* in the *Gambie* used to send his cable messages to be forwarded from Senegal and the Ivory Coast, 100 miles away for one franc a word; to Paris because the English charge from the *Gambie* was 6s. 3d. a word. I take this opportunity of asking, Why are the cable rates in Cape Town 3s. 6d. a word and to stations half way double that rate?"

I am, your obedient servant,  
J. HENRIKER HEATON.  
Canton Club.

In the supplementary report on the trade of South Formosa for 1901 appears the following:—

The South Formosa Ice Company, a British company registered in Hongkong, has been granted a subsidy of 500 yen for the previous financial year by the Government-General, the chief condition being that ice shall be supplied to the civil and military hospitals and to the Government offices whenever required throughout the year at a price settled beforehand by the ice company in consultation with the head local authority. Up to the present year the factory supplied ice only during the summer months—April to October."

## SUGAR.

From the annual report for 1901 of the U.S. trade with Japan, we take the following extract:—

Hongkong and Germany together furnished nearly half the sugar imported, and the other half is brought from many countries, among which Austria-Hungary, China, Dutch-Indies, and the Philippine Islands are the most important. The Philippines increased their shipments by about 50 per cent. as compared with 1900. This market for sugar is growing, and with the establishment of more settled conditions, the industry should be so developed as to supply half the demand here. The islands now supply about one-ninth, none of which is refined."

## P. &amp; O. STEAMER RATES.

A special cable from the *Pioneer*, correspondent, dated London, 17th December, says:—

Under the new arrangements foreshadowed at the P. and O. Company's meeting, from the commencement of the new year, the modified rates for passages between London and India will be as follows:—Mailsteamer, first saloon to Bombay or vice versa £52 and rs. 750; from Marseilles or Brindisi to Bombay or vice versa £48 and rs. 720. Second saloon, accommodation, London to Bombay or vice versa £38 and rs. 570; Marseilles or Brindisi to Bombay or vice versa £36 and rs. 540. Second saloon, 1st accommodation, London to Bombay or vice versa £32 and rs. 480; Marseilles or Brindisi to Bombay or vice versa £30 and rs. 450. Intermediate steamers: first saloon, London to Bombay or vice versa £32 and rs. 630; Marseilles or Brindisi to Bombay or vice versa £30 and rs. 600; second saloon, to Bombay or vice versa £32 and rs. 480; Marseilles or Brindisi to Bombay or vice versa £30 and rs. 450. Return tickets available for two years will be issued at one fare and a half."

## Commercial.

3rd January.  
In their share report Messrs. Erich Georg & Co. write as follows:—

December settlements, which passed off smoothly, as well as New Year's holiday, have interfered with the week's business, and transactions have been limited. The rates of exchange on Shanghai, which for the settlements advanced to Tls. 72½ for a T/1, and Tls. 72½ to Tls. 72½ for a three days' sight Private Bill, close at Tls. 72½ and Tls. 72½ respectively. Union Insurance shares are wanted at \$46½; the amount paid up on the shares is now \$100, \$500,000, or \$50 per share, having been transferred to capital account from the Society's exchange fluctuation account, as stated in our circular of 20th December 1902.

EXCHANGE.  
London, Telegraphic Transfer: 1/7 1/16  
Bank Bills, on demand 1/7 1/16  
Credits, 1 month's sight 1/7 1/16  
Debits, 1 month's sight 1/7 1/16  
Paris, Bank Bills, on demand 1/7 1/16  
Credits, 1 month's sight 1/7 1/16  
Debits, 1 month's sight 1/7 1/16  
New York, Bank Bills, on demand 1/7 1/16  
Credits, 1 month's sight 1/7 1/16  
Debits, 1 month's sight 1/7 1/16  
On demand 1/7 1/16  
On Shanghai, Telegraphic Transfer 1/7 1/16  
Private 30 days' sight 1/7 1/16  
On Yokohama, T.T. 1/7 1/16  
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate 1/7 1/16  
Gold Leaf 100 touch, per tael 64 7/8  
Bar Silver 22 1/2 1/16

OPPIUM QUOTATIONS.  
Today's quotations are as follows:—  
Per ches.  
MATAWA NEW 1/7 1/16  
OLDEST 1/7 1/16  
PATNA NEW 1/7 1/16  
BEHAR NEW 1/7 1/16  
PERSIAN (PAPER) 1/7 1/16

## To-day's Advertisements.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.  
STEAM TO SHANGHAI.  
The Company's Steamship  
"TIROL" will leave for the above places on SUNDAY, the 11th instant, at Noon. This steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, Electric light, and carries a doctor. For Freight or Passage, apply to  
SANDER, WILKIN & Co., Agents.  
Princes Building, Hongkong, 5th January, 1903.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.  
With Liberty to call at PLYMOUTH, PORTS, PROPOSED: SAMPSON, HONG KONG, 1903.  
MTCU, Agents.  
HONGKONG, 5th January, 1903.

DOUGLASS & CO. (LIMITED).  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 5th January, 1903.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 12th day of January, 1903, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, at Kennedy Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 Years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

LOCALITY.	Boundary Measurements.	Area in Acres, Roods, and Perches.	Estimated Value.
Kennedy Road.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.0000	1000

Hongkong, 5th January, 1903. [150]

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 12th day of January, 1903, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, at Peak Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 Years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

LOCALITY.	Boundary Measurements.	Area in Acres, Roods, and Perches.	Estimated Value.
Peak Road.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.0000	1000

Hongkong, 5th January, 1903. [140]

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA (ORIENTAL S.S. CO.)

## REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG AND MANILA IN 24 HOURS.

## The Company's well-known Steamship.

## "ROSETTA MARU"

3,800 Tons.  
Captain E. P. Bishop will be despatched hence for Manila, on FRIDAY, the 9th January, at Noon.

To be followed by  
"ROSETTA MARU"

Magnificent accommodation. Comfortable cabins. Excellent table. Unparalleled speed. Electric light. Doctor and Stewardess carried. For Freight or Passage apply to  
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents.  
Princes Building, Ice House Street, Hongkong, 5th January, 1903. [180]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship.

## "CHUSAN"

## FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—  
From London, &c., ex *S.S. Roma*.  
From Australia, ex *S.S. Australia*.  
From Persian Gulf, ex *B. I. S. N. and B. I. P.*

S. N. Co.'s Steamship.  
Goods not received by the 10th instant at 4 P.M. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected in any case without cover.

Damaged Packages must be examined by Godowns for examination by the Company's representative.

All claims must be presented to the Godowns at the time of the arrival of the steamer, and cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the vessel has left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 5th January, 1903. [14]

## STEAMSHIP "CALEDONIAN."

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London, ex *S.S. Caledonia*, and from Port Louis, ex *S.S. Caledonia*, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Original Cargo will be forwarded on unless immediately received from the Consignees before Noon TO-DAY, the 5th instant, requesting it to be landed here.

Goods of Lading will be guaranteed by the Underwriters, Goods remaining undamaged after 10th instant, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent to me on or before the 12th instant, or they will not be recognised. All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 5 P.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. G. CHAMPEAUX, Agent.  
Hongkong, 5th January, 1903. [1000]







## VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Alroy, Mrs.	Katzen, E. A.
Andrews, Mrs. Philip	Katzen, E. A.
Balch, W. S.	Lee, Mr. & Mrs. J. S.
Barratt, H.	Lemire, J. E.
Bell, J. T.	Lemire, J. E.
Bogdan, Mr. & Mrs. R.	Levi, H. F. M.
Bonar, Mrs.	Markie, G.
Bonner, A. E.	Macgowan, R. T.
Borthwick, Mr. & Mrs.	McAra, T. P.
R. W.	Milton, Mr. & Mrs.
Bowers, Dr. F. H.	Murphy, Mr. & Mrs.
Brown, J. W.	E. O.
Brown, W. S.	Murray, E. H.
Brown, Dr.	Nasbit, Capt.
Carter, Mr. & Mrs.	Neel, L. D.
L. R.	Newberry, G.
Cavallio, L. E. H.	North, E. C. J.
Clark, Hon. Dr. F.	Oldford, R.
Colson, J. S.	Osborn, Mrs.
Cole, L. E.	Potts, Mr. & Mrs. W.
Connelly, H.	Hutton
Conrad, J. J.	Pratten, G.
Counsell, G. B. H.	Railton, W. A.
Crawe, W. B.	Ranking, J.
Davis, J.	Reeve, Miss
Derbyshire, F. H.	Schlander, K. A.
Dowling, T. C.	Schroeder, Mr. & Mrs.
Edwards, F. W.	J. B.
Exeloe, Miss M.	Seuff, H. J.
Faver, J.	Scott, G.
Fisher, H. G.	Snowden, E. A.
Forbes, G.	Telsch, J.
Gavoy, J. L.	Telsh, J.
Geisler, Mrs.	Timmison, D. J. C.
Georg, Rev. E. T. St.	Vincent, Ed.
Gilbert, C.	Warren, Mr. & Mrs.
Gordon, Mr. & Mrs. D.	Watkins, G. A.
Grant, John	Webb, Col. and Mrs.
Hagan, Mrs.	W. F. R. M. C.
Harrison, Mr. & Mrs. J.	Wenyon, W. F.
Hawes, Miss E.	Whitney, Mr. & Mrs. J.
Hayter, A.	Whitson, Mr. & Mrs.
Hedford, R. G.	Wieland, F. W.
Henderson, Mrs.	Wieland, F. W.
Henderson, R. & Capt.	Wilson, Mr. & child
Hill, E. D.	Wilson, C. H. V.
Hodginsworth, A.	Woodward, J. F.
Howard, Thos. W.	Woodley, J. J.
Jameson, Mr. & Mrs. C. E.	W. F. R. M. C.
Joseph, Mr. & Mrs.	Wright, Col. W. F.

## VISITORS AT THE KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Bliss, A.	Kerr, Capt. & Mrs. H.
Brandt, C.	Lugan, Mr.
Davidson, N. K.	Lugan, A. D.
Evans, Miss	Lugan, A. D.
Foote, P.	Lugan, A. D.
Foote, P.	Lugan, A. D.
Foote, P.	Lugan, A. D.
Foote, P.	Lugan, A. D.
Foote, P.	Lugan, A. D.
Foote, P.	Lugan, A. D.
Foote, P.	Lugan, A. D.

## VISITORS AT THE CONVENT HOTEL.

Bain, Mr. & Mrs. M.	Kerr, R.
Bain, Miss	Kerr, R.
Bell, H. T.	Kerr, R.
Boyle, W.	Kerr, R.
Brewitt, Mr. & Mrs. M.	Kerr, R.
Brewitt, Mr. & Mrs. M.	Kerr, R.
Brewitt, Mr. & Mrs. M.	Kerr, R.
Brewitt, Mr. & Mrs. M.	Kerr, R.
Brewitt, Mr. & Mrs. M.	Kerr, R.
Brewitt, Mr. & Mrs. M.	Kerr, R.

## VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Brusge, George	Hardy, Lieut. Comdr.
Beattie, Andrew	James, C.
Benson, A. P.	Major Hebbden, S.
Benson, A. P.	Major Hebbden, S.
Benson, A. P.	Major Hebbden, S.
Benson, A. P.	Major Hebbden, S.
Benson, A. P.	Major Hebbden, S.
Benson, A. P.	Major Hebbden, S.
Benson, A. P.	Major Hebbden, S.
Benson, A. P.	Major Hebbden, S.

## VISITORS AT CRAIGFERRY.

Anderson, Mrs. E. F.	Harrison, Mr. W. S.
Anderson, Mrs. E. F.	Harrison, Mr. W. S.
Anderson, Mrs. E. F.	Harrison, Mr. W. S.
Anderson, Mrs. E. F.	Harrison, Mr. W. S.
Anderson, Mrs. E. F.	Harrison, Mr. W. S.
Anderson, Mrs. E. F.	Harrison, Mr. W. S.
Anderson, Mrs. E. F.	Harrison, Mr. W. S.
Anderson, Mrs. E. F.	Harrison, Mr. W. S.
Anderson, Mrs. E. F.	Harrison, Mr. W. S.

## VISITORS AT THE QUEEN'S HOTEL.

Edlin, Mr.	Jones, Mr. and Mrs.
Edlin, Mr.	Jones, Mr. and Mrs.
Edlin, Mr.	Jones, Mr. and Mrs.
Edlin, Mr.	Jones, Mr. and Mrs.
Edlin, Mr.	Jones, Mr. and Mrs.
Edlin, Mr.	Jones, Mr. and Mrs.
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Edlin, Mr.	Jones, Mr. and Mrs.

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Edlin, Mr.	Jones, Mr. and Mrs.
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Edlin, Mr.	Jones, Mr. and Mrs.
Edlin, Mr.	Jones, Mr. and Mrs.

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Edlin, Mr.	Jones, Mr. and Mrs.
Edlin, Mr.	Jones, Mr. and Mrs.
Edlin, Mr.	Jones, Mr. and Mrs.
Edlin, Mr.	Jones, Mr. and Mrs.
Edlin, Mr.	Jones, Mr. and Mrs.
Edlin, Mr.	Jones, Mr. and Mrs.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

Norwegian steamer, 1,519, John Thronson, 13th Dec.—Chinkiang 8th Dec.

American steamer, 3,187, D. E. Fricke, 31st Dec.—San Francisco 3rd Dec., and Shanghai 29th, Mails and General—P. M. S. S. Co.

German steamer, 1,056, J. Köhler, 2nd Jan., Bangkok via Hainan 25th Dec., Rice and Timber—Butterfield & Swire.

ENTREPRENEUR OF CHINA, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, R. N. R., 21st Dec., Vancouver (B.C.) 1st Dec., and Shanghai 21st, Mails and General—C. P. R. Co.

FOOCHOW, British steamer, 1,228, H. Smale, 1st Jan., Canton 31st Dec., General—Butterfield & Swire.

HAITAN, British steamer, 1,183, J. S. Roach, 3rd Jan., Swatow and Jan., General—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.

JIANGCHOW, British steamer, 999, Mawley, 3rd Jan., Canton 2nd Jan., General—Butterfield & Swire.

HERMANN LERCH, Russian steamer, 1,870, Dahlström, 3rd Jan.—Moji 27th Dec., Coal—Bradley & Co.

HOISTEIN, German steamer, 985, H. Lorenzen, 22nd Dec., Hongkong 24th Dec., Coal—Jensen & Co.

KWANGPAI, Chinese steamer, 1,536, W. H. Lint, 31st Dec., Canton 30th Dec., General—C. M. S. N. Co.

LOOSDORF, German steamer, 1,021, W. Möller, 1st Jan., 21st Dec., Bangkok 23rd Dec., Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

MACHWEE, German steamer, 996, H. Hajes, 29th Dec., Hongkong via Swatow 29th Dec., Rice—Meibohm & Co.

MICHAEL JENSEN, German steamer, 719, J. Jensen, 3rd Jan., Hongkong 30th Dec., and Hainan 1st Jan., General—Jensen & Co.

NAMSANG, British steamer, 2,591, G. Payne, 29th Dec., Calcutta 13th Dec., Penang 18th, and Singapore 22nd, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

NANYANG, German steamer, 1,060, E. Hase, 31st Dec., Saigon 27th Dec., General—E. A. Trading Co.

PHIKANANG, German steamer, 1,021, Paul Reimers, 24th Nov., Triton Island 19th Nov., Rice and Teak—Butterfield & Swire.

QUANG NAM, French steamer, 693, Matino, 1st Dec., Saigon 19th Dec., Rice—Bradley & Co.

SHIJI MARU, Japanese steamer, 1,388, R. Nakayama, 24th Dec., Shanghai 14th Dec., General—Kwang Man Wo.

SULLBERG, German steamer, 782, Meyer, 24th Dec., Chiloé 19th December, General—Siensen & Co.

TAISHUI, Chinese steamer, 1,216, W. Janssen, 2nd Jan., Shanghai 30th Dec., General—C. M. S. N. Co.

TELEMACIUS, British steamer, 1,317, Jas. Williamson, 3rd Jan., Saigon 29th Dec., Rice and General—Nam Wo & Co.

TOSA MARU, Japanese steamer, 3,070, A. Christensen, 3rd Jan., Shanghai 31st Dec., General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

ZAFIRO, British steamer, 1,611, R. Rodgers, 3rd Jan., Manila 31st December, General—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

## SUMMARY VESSELS.

DAYLIGHT, British 4-masted barque, 3,600, James Rade, 31st Dec., Shanghai 20th Dec., General—Standard Oil Co.
DRUMHUNTER, British 4-masted schooner, 1,273, W. Thomas, 18th Dec., New York 24th July, Oil—Standard Oil Co.
EVIE J. RAY, American bark, 918, Kester, 12th Dec., Rajahmundry 17th Dec., Timber—Sander, Weiler & Co.
GROSVENOR, British barque, 516, Boga, 14th June, Mauritius 16th January, Sugar—Abdulla & Co.
J. H. LUXEMANN, American ship, 900, O. Johnson, 16th Dec., Port Townsend Sept., 2nd, Lumber—Order.
LOTHIR, Italian barque, 702, Antonio M. Schifano, 4th Dec., from Callao (Peru), General—Order.

## HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Wednesday, December 31st, 1902.

At 100 cents per dollar Mexican.

## BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef, 1st cut, 100 lbs.	10
Beef, 2nd cut, 100 lbs.	9
Beef, 3rd cut, 100 lbs.	8
Beef, 4th cut, 100 lbs.	7
Beef, 5th cut, 100 lbs.	6
Beef, 6th cut, 100 lbs.	5
Beef, 7th cut, 100 lbs.	4
Beef, 8th cut, 100 lbs.	3
Beef, 9th cut, 100 lbs.	2
Beef, 10th cut, 100 lbs.	1

## POULTRY.

Chicken, 1st cut, 100 lbs.	23
Chicken, 2nd cut, 100 lbs.	22
Chicken, 3rd cut, 100 lbs.	21
Chicken, 4th cut, 100 lbs.	20
Chicken, 5th cut, 100 lbs.	19
Chicken, 6th cut, 100 lbs.	18
Chicken, 7th cut, 100 lbs.	17
Chicken, 8th cut, 100 lbs.	16
Chicken, 9th cut, 100 lbs.	15
Chicken, 10th cut, 100 lbs.	14

## VESSELS IN PORT.

Pigeon, Canton—Pak Keng, each	25
Haitan, Canton—Haitan Pak Keng, each	22
Quail—Um Chih, each	19
Alice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk, dozen	18
Snipe—Sa Chih, each	18
Turkeys, 100 lbs., Fo Kai Kong, each	60
Hen—Na, each	45
Wild Ducks, Shanghai, 100 lbs., pair	30
Teal, Shanghai, 100 lbs., each	45
Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Shui, each	70
Apea, each	70

## FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu, each	11
Bream—Bin Yu, each	11
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu, each	9
Carp—Li Yu, each	9
Catfish—Chik Yu, each	9
Codfish—Mun Yu, each	10
Crabs—Hui, each	16
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu, each	10
Dab—Sa Man Yu, each	8
Loach—Wong Mei Lun, each	8
Rock Fish—Tui Yu, each	8
Eels, Congor—Hoi Man Yu, each	8
Fresh Water—Tam Si Yu, each	13
Yellow—Wong Sin, each	16
Frog—Tien Kai, each	24
Grouper—Sek Pan, each	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kung Yu, each	12
Herring—Cheung Kwan Yu, each	11
Halibut—Wong Fa Yu, each	15
Loach—Wu Yu, each	7
Lobsters—Lung Hui, each	18
Mackerel—Chi Yu, each	14
Monk Fish—Men Yu, each	13
Mullet—Chai Yu, each	15
Oysters—Sang Moo, each	12
Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu, each	11
Perch—Tui Yu, each	12
Pike—Fa Yu, each	11
Plaice—Pan Yu, each	14
Pomfret—Bak Chong, each	14
Pomfret—White, Pak Chong, each	14
Prawns—Pei Yu, each	22
Rock Fish—Sek Kai Kung, each	11
Roach—Chun Yu, each	18
Salmon, (Chon), fresh water—Ma Yu, each	15
Shark—Sa Yu, each	7
Skate—Po Yu, each	7
Shrimps—Ha, each	18
Snapper—Lap Yu, each	15
Snails—Fat Sa Yu, each	10
Tench—Wan Yu, each	11
Turbot—Choi Hoi Yu, each	14
Turbot, small, fresh water—Keek Yu, each	11
White Bait—Ngan Yu Chai, each	60

## FRUITS.

Almond—Hung Yan, each	20
Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping, each	25
Apples, (California)—Tin Chun Ping, each	25
Small—Loi-Ton, each	1
Custard—Fan Lai Chi, each	1
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Sheng, each	3
Bananas, (bristles), Macao—San Heung Chiu, each	3
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lut, each	10
Carambola—Yeung Tui, each	8
Cocconuts—Yeh Tsz, each	8
Grapes—Sin Tai Tsz, each	10
Lemons, China—Ning Moong, each	12
Lichees, Dried—Lai Chi Chon, each	1
Fresh, Small stone—Chut Wat, each	1
Large—Tai Wat, each	1
Limes, (Szechuan)—Nai Kung, each	6
Mango, Manila—Lui Sung Moong, each	1
Mango, Saigon—Sui Kung Moong, each	1
Mangosteens, San Chuk Tsz, doz.	1
Oranges, (Canton)—Sung Sheng Tin, each	5
Small—Tai Kut, each	8
Mandarin—Tim Kut, each	7
Olives—Pak Lam, each	7
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shui, each	10
(Canton), Cooking—Sa Li, each	10
(Shanghai)—Sheung Hoi Li, each	10
Pine-apples, 1st quality—Sheung Poon, each	5
2nd quality—Chung-tang, each	5
Paw-law, each	10
Peasants—Fung Sang, each	10
Persimmons, Large—Hung Chiu, each	10
Pumpkins, Siam—Chim Lo Yau, each	10
Plum—Chi Chen, each	10
Walnuts, Hop Tui, each	10

## VEGETABLES, &amp;c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ah, each	4
Chi Chak, each	4
Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Pin, each	8
Beans, (French) Shanghai—Sheung Hoi, each	8
Beans, Sprocket—Ah Choi, each	3
Beans Long—Tao Kok, each	2
Broccoli—Hung Chai Tau, each	2
Brinjals, Green—Hung Ker, each	2
Broad Beans—Pak Chik, each	2
Bamboo Shoots—Chook Shui, each	15
Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy, each	3
Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh Chai, each	3
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kai Shun, each	2
Cauliflower, Large—Tai Yeh Chai, each	12
Small—Chai-fa, each	8
Cauliflower, Small—Sai Yeh Chai-fa, each	4
Carrots—Kam Shun, each	4
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Choy, each	6
Celery, English—Yeung Kan Chai, each	6
Celery, White—Pak Yeung Kan Chai, each	6
Chickpeas—Con Lai Chai, each	24
Chickpeas—Red—Fung Fa, each	24
Green—Chung Lai Chai, each	6
Curry Stuff, English—Ma Lee Chai, each	6
Cucumbers—Cheng Kwa, each	6
Ritter Squash—Fu Kwa, each	6
Garlic—Suen Tau, each	6
Ginger, young—Sun Tsz Keung, each	3
old—Lo Keung, each	3
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan, each	16
Indian Corn—Suk Mai, each	1
Lettuce—Yeung Sang Chai, each	1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai, each	1
Mandarin—Kwei Lum Ma Tai, each	1
Mushrooms, Fresh—Sung Cho Kho, each	1
Onions, Bombay—Yeung Chung Tai, each	8
Onions, Chiu Chai, each	8
Shallots—Sung Chai, each	15
Shallots—Sheng Hoi Chung Tai, each	15
Japan—Yai Poon, each	15
Okra—Mo Ker, each	15
Parley, English—Yeung Un Sai, each	15
Green Peas—Cheng Kwa, each	15
Potatoes, Sweet—Pan Shu, each	15
Shanghai—Sheung Hoi, each	15
Tsai, each	15
Japan—Yai Poon Shu Tsai, each	15
American—Fa Ki, each	15
Fochook—Fuk Chai Shu Tsai, each	15
Macao—Oh Moon, each	15
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa, each	15
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsz, each	15
Shallots—Chung Tai, each	15
Spinage (Chinese)—Faw Chai, each	15
Spinage—Yin Chai, each	15
Tomatoes—Fung Ker, each	15
Taro—Wu Tau, each	15
Turmeric, Pon-fong (Long)—Low Pak, each	15
English—Yeung Low Pak, each	15
Vegetable Marrow—Chai Kwa, each	15
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Chai, each	15
Yam—Tui Shu, each	15

Inspector in charge of Markets.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS.

DESTINATION	VESSELS	DATE
Anping, &c.	Maidaru Maru	Jan. 7
Bremen, &c.	Sachsen	April 15
	Kiatschou	Mar. 29
	Bayern	May 13
	König Albert	Jan. 7
	Prinzess Irene	Jan. 21
	Preussent	Mar. 4
	Darmstadt	Feb. 18
	Stuttgart	Feb. 18
	Hamburg	Mar. 18
	Prinz Heinrich	April 1
	Roon	May 27
	P. R. Luitpold	June 11
Bombay, &c.	Hiroshima Maru	Jan. 27
Cebu & Holo	Kalong	Jan. 15
Foochow, &c.	Anping Maru	Jan. 14
Havre & Hamburg	Nürnberg	Jan. 20
	Silesia	Jan. 13
	Wurzburg	Feb. 10
	C. Fred. Lenz	Feb. 24
	Hamburg	Mar. 5
	Andalus	Mar. 19
Japan	Hakata Maru	Jan. 13
	Yamaguchi Maru	Jan. 13
	Kasuga Maru	Jan. 23
	Kushima Maru	Jan. 23
	Tydeus	Jan. 24
	Dardanus	Feb. 20
	Feleus	Jan. 6
	Antenor	Jan. 20
	Telemachus	Feb. 3
	Prometheus	Feb. 17
	Glendochy	Jan. 7
	Bombay	Jan. 7
	Ballaarat	Mar. 28
	Gopack	Jan. 13
	Pyrhus	Feb. 24
	Enos	Jan. 12
	Kawachi Maru	Jan. 10
	Bingo Maru	Jan. 24
	Robila Maru	Jan. 9
	Rosetta Maru	Jan. 5
	Rubi	Jan. 10
	Zafro	Jan. 9
	Vogel	Jan. 13
New York	Indravelli	Jan. 19
Portland, (Or.)	Nippon Maru	Jan. 24
San Francisco, &c.	Siberia	Feb. 3
	Gaelic	Mar. 7
	Coptic	Feb. 10
	Korea	Feb. 27
	Hongkong Maru	Mar. 17
	China	Jan. 17
	Doric	Jan. 17
	China Maru	Feb. 10
	Coromandel	Jan. 17
	Tirol	Jan. 11
	Fochook	Jan. 7
	Freuchen	Jan. 8
	Ningpo	Jan.



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EVERYTHING FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

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December 29th

R. G. HECKFORD  
MANAGER